NUMBER 9.

GENERAL NEWS.

The famous trotter, American Girl. fell dead at Elmira, New York, in the first beat of a free for all race.

W. C. Raiston, in his will bequeather after payment of all his just debts, all his property, real and personal, to his

Frith & Henchman, deal ers in building materials in New York, failed September 30th. Liabilities, \$78,000; assets, \$41,000.

Mrs. A. W. Powell, of Cleveland, Ohio, committed suicide October 1st, by ting berself turcugn the heart. Supposed to be insane.

Peter Evason, a Dane by birth, fifty years of age, committed suicide by hang ing at Omaha, October 2d. Poor whisky and no money was the cause.

burned to death.

The large lumber firm of J. & G. Rob son, at Winons, Wis., have made an assignment. Their liabilities are estimated at \$135,000, and assets at \$330,000. An unusual depresssion in the lumber trade is assigned as the cause of the failure.

An examination of the books of the Planters's National Bank at Louisville. Ky., reveals a defalcation of \$105,000, taken during the last five years by the late teller, Louis Rehm. The loss amounts to 30 per cent of the capital stock, and will fall on the stockholders.

Shephard, Hall & Co., large lumber dealers of Boston have suspended, with \$1.500,000 liabilities. Numerous Boston banks held nearly \$1,000,000 of the paper of the firm. One Montreal cank has about \$200,000 of their paper, and another \$100,000. The failure is attributed to a depression in the lumber For the absence of any atmospheric

Peter Stage found in the pocket of his which is never paralleled on earth. son's cost a revolver. He stepped to They glitter like diamond points set in the door and snapped it two or three a firmament of ebony. Stars and clustimes. No discharge resulting he then ters which we never see with the naked playfully pointed it at his wife and eye flock into view and crowd the lunar snar ped it again. This time he was more heavens." successful, and the poor weman was laid a corpse at his feet. Stage was arrested, but, upon the finding of the Coroner's Jury he was discharged.

There are now on the Upper Wichita and Prazes rivers, in Northwestern Texas, over 70,000 head of cattle, about three-fourths of which have been recently driven up from the southwestern part of the State, on account of depredations of stock thieves and the general uncertainty of such property in that section. These cattle are being keld there for mail et, and are in good order, the gu zing being very fine.

A man giving his name as Charles Adams, of Buffalc, .n the 30th of Sep. it is, other attempts are but vain. If the tember bought a cargo of grain from owner of a pet in such difficulties will Brecher & Sprague for \$33,250, and paid take down the cage and cast his or her for it by a certified check on the Bank eves up to the roof thereof, there will of New York for \$50,000, received a most likely be seen a mass of stuff lookcheck for the difference, when Beecher & Sprague bethought themselves to inquire as to the genuineness of the cheek, poor bird's uneasiness. The red dust is and it was four d to be a skillful fraud. Adams escaped without securing the

At Monticello, Ill., Sept. 30th, there was a sale of imported horses, but the sale was discontinued before the closing out of all the stock on account of small prices. A number of buyers were there from Missouri, Ohio, and Illinois. The following sales sie a sample of prices realized: A fine Percheron stallion. weight 1,600 pounds, sged 4 years brought \$1,525; Napoleon, a Norman stallion, weighing 1,800 pounds, aged 5 years, sold for \$1,600; a Belgian stallion, aged 5 years, for \$1,525.

The memorial services in honor of ex-President Johnson at Nashville, Tenn. October 2d, were very imposing, and at tended by at least 30,000 people. All the public buildings, a large number of business houses and many private resdences were draped in mourning. It is an Twenty-one guns were fired at sunrise, of international right or courtesy, from with Amen; but is 1599, their encroachand all the bells in the city tolled from 7 to 8 o'clock, A. M. During the movement of the procession minute guns were fired, and one every fifteen minutes during the day. Ex-Senator Fowler delivered the memorial address in the

The Commissioner of Internal Reve- exploded trial by combat of the middle nue has decided that under the act of ages. Alas! alas! that, eighteen hun July 14, 1870, railroad corporations are dred years after the coming of the Prince liable to 5 per cent tax instead of 2% of Peace, this relic of barbarism should 1768 its trade was double that of Copen- D. Lee cast 350 votes, stand per cent to August 1, 1870, on amount still be clung to by pations calling them- bagen. In the great continued were of all dividends, earnings, income, or selves Christians, and God grant the that raged before the devafall of Rapo- for all his gains which had accrued before that penalty which they are now suffering, loon, the that raged before the devafall of Rapo- for all his gains which had accrued before that date, and also on all undivided profits and which has been treasuring uself up verely from the west Britain; his known and possible relations. Ascarned by the company price to that for ages, may deter us from following but since the date and added to any surplus, con- their dessting but dangerous example. tingent or other fund. This question |- Biskep Potter. came up on an application from the Illipois Central Railroad Company to abete cent, claiming that 31/2 per cent was the positors whose aggregate is \$134,000. the expo legal rate under the 15th section of the From 50 to 75 cents on the dollar will erable of any act above mentioned.

Views of the Man in the Moon.

A writer in the British Quarterly isdulges in a glowing description of the appearance of our earth to an inhabitant of the moon; but according to the inculcations of science, the "man in the moon" is a creature of the imagination. We cannot conceive how it would be possi ble for a human being to exist without air or water. He save: "At last however, night sets in. Gradually it comes, after the sun has gathered up his smiling beams and gone to rest. All at once we are plunged into comparative obscurity. for again there is no twilight to stay the steps of the departing day. But looking up into the sky; we behold a vast orb, which pours down a milder and more beneficent splendor than the great lord of the system. It is such a moon as we errestrials cannot boast, for it is not less than thirteen times as large and lumically on its axis, presents oceans and

A fire occurred at Little Rock, Ark., nous as our own. There it hangs in October 1st, destroying four or five small | the firmsment without apparent change stores - all frame buildings. The Grand of place, as if fixed in its everlasting Opera House, a three story brick, was seat.' But not without change of surinjured to the extent of about \$20,000. face. For this great globe is a painted An old regro man, aged 111 years, was panorema, and turning round majesticontinents in grand succession. As Europe and Africa, locking the Mediterranean in their embrace, roll away to right, the stormy Atlantic offers its waters to view, and then the two Americas, with their huge forests and vast prairies, pass under inspection. Then the grand basin of the Pacific, lit up with island fires, meets the gazer's eye, and as this glides over the scene, the tion of Australia sail into sight. The Indian ocean, and afterwards the Arabian sea, spread themselves out in their subdued splendor, and thus in four-andtwenty hours the great rotundity we tread turns its pictured countenance to the moon and grandly repays the listening lunarians by repeating to the best of its ability the story of its birth. Nor is the sky less marvelous in another respect diffusion of light permits the constella-At Fairbault, Minre ota, October 2d, tions to shine out with a distinctness

Parasites on Birds.

Many a person has wa ched with anxi ety and care a pet canary, goldfinch or other tiry favorite, evidently in a state of perturbation, plucking at himself continuously, his feathers standing all wrong, always fidgeting about, and in every way looking very seedy. In vain is his food changed, and in vain is another saucer of clean water always kept in his cage, and all that kindness can suggest for the little prisoner done; but still all is of no use, he is no better-and why? Because the cause of his wretchedness has not been found out, and until ing as much like red dust as anything; and from thence comes the cause of the nothing more nor less than myriads of parasites infesting the bird, and for which water is no remedy. There is however, a remedy, and one easily procured in a moment-fire. By procuring a lighted candle and holding it under every particle at the top of the cage till all chance of anything being left alive is gone, the remedy is complete. The pet will soon brighten up again a ter his housewarming, and will, in his cheerful and delightful way, thank his master or mistress for this, though slight, to him

War and Dueling.

important assistance.

What, in principle, is war? It is the duel between nations, differing in no respect from the duel between individuals, except that the successful combatant is allowed to carry off as spoils the effects of his vanquished antagonist. the bar of temperate discussion and ments were effectually checked by the views of their true interests, and from on the the moral judgments of mankind to the of the

The Third Avenue Savings Bank in The most impo used at the rate of 5 per Mew York, has fulled. It has 8,000 de- trade is still that the

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

RY E. T. STABBOK.

The next city which I wish to call th attention of my readers to is the city o Bergen. In my description of this place I shall contince, as I have done. with Christiania to give an outline of the history of the city, as this was the first place known in all Norway where th Kings reigned at one time.

The ancient name of the city was

Bjorgvin, or "The masture between the novatalas:" was founded by the No wegian King, Olaf Kyrre, sometime be tween 1070 and 1075, on the eastern aide of the Vaagen, where the landing place of Asirekstad, a royal residence, had previously been. By reason of an celle nt harbor, and a most favorable situation the place rapidly increased in wealth and population. During the civil wars it was the scene of many a bloody fight, and strange event. Magnus Sigurdson was taken prisoner here in 1135 by Harald Gille, who put out his eyes. The following year Harald himself was murdered at night by

Sigurd Slembe. In 1154 his son Sigurd Mund was slain by his brother Inge. In the year 1223 a great parliamentary meeting was held here, at which Haakon Hakensen was proclaimed legitimate heir to the throne of Norway in 1247 He had himself crowned with grea magnificence by Cardinal Wilhelm of Sabina. He was buried in 1264 in Christ culminated during the reign of Haaken Haakensen. At that period she was the most prosperous city in Norway, and i is said the first commercial city of the north up this time. She had held the loyal residence for a space of one hundred years. Numerous ecclesiastical and municipal buildings of great beauty adorned the city, -no fewer, for instance, than 30 churches and religious houses the most notable was Christ Church, an edifice of vast proportions, and the church of the Apostles built on th Holmen, now the site of the Fortress. The finest of the lay structures was King Haaken's large and sumptuous Banqueting Hall, erected about 1260. But

few traces are now left of the old magnificence. Under King Haaken's suc cessors, and still more so during the Danish Union, strangers gradually began to get influence in the town. In the middle of the 15th century the Hause atic merchants had acquired a firm for of the ship docks and chased the Burghers on to the opposite side, the strand side as it is called, which now began to be built upon, and conducted themselves in a manuer most harsh and overbearing to the people of the town. In 1455 they even slew the captain leader, Ulaf Nilson, and Bishop Thorlas, and fired the Munkeliv Monastery. In 1665 an English squadron consisting of 14 men-of war, made an attempt to seize a fleet o Dutch merchantmen that had sought refuge in the harbor of the city, but were effectually repulsed by the united fire of the fortress and the Dutchmen's ships. The most important of later

surrounding tracts,—the wars of the "strile" as they are called. Many emisset men were born in Ber gen, among others, Ludvig Holberg, Professor Dahl, the printer, and Ole Bull, the world renowned violinist, whom all my readers have heard of and proba-

events have been riots on various occa-

sions, set on foot by the peasantry of the

The city of Bergen carried on a lively trade from the earliest periods with foreign pations, particularly with the English and Scotch. In 1186 King Sverre chased the Germana from town for selling aptrituous liquors. In 1217 a commercial treaty was concluded with England, and in 1978 with the Hausentic towns. From that time forth the Germans gained a firmer footing in the town securing all manner of privileges till. 1445 they obtained even a coma monopoly of the norland trade. Durpeaceful arbitration before peers, to the energy measures of Christopher Walk-

of the parties themselves, from large the targhers, and, in 1763, the last house with the County Clerk, counts them putably the test commerce three northern to city, the most consid. Loss, from \$30,000 to

fish (fish cured by exposure on the rocks), herrings, end liver oil and roc. The Norseland people themselves bring their produce to fown twice a year at the "Nordfarsterver," as these meetings are called. At the first meeting, which occurs in May, roe and cod liver oil are the chief articles; it the latter, which is in July and Augret, dry fish and rock fish are mostly brought. Of late, a con-siderable portion of such merchandise is forwarded by steamers all the year round. Bergen's shipping trade is extensive;

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

her merchant Buy consists partly of and the East Indies, and partly of smaller craft, that are sent out on fishing expeditions, or that trade to the Baltic. Bergen has direct steam communication with all the coastal towns, with Copenbagen and the Baltic ports, with Hamburg, Rotterdam, Hull, Newcastle and New York. During the last few years, the city has ecquired a fleet of magnificent steamships, registering from 2,000 to 3,500 each. The art of ship-building stands high in Bergen; four large dock

yards are in constant activity. The entrance to the town from the fjord is exceedingly beautiful. We first caught sight of the long row of painted warehouses in Sandvigen; not till the vessel had passed Nordnæpynten did we get a full view of the town, with the mighty masses of Ulrikken rising in the background. Arriving from the north, three mountains west of Bergen are the first objects that meet the eyeone of them the Lyderhorn, readily distinguished by its form, which is that two crumpled horns. Outside the harbor, between the custom house and the fortress of Bergenhus, there is a breakwater, with a lighthouse, as a protection to the shipping in northerly gales. The harbor presents a scene of activity in the summer months, especially when there are frequently as many as 100 Nordlands fishing vessels in the port, which for their peculiar build, immensely high in the stern, broad in the beam, and with lofty masts, naturally present a singular appearance. The only steamboat pier Bergen yet possesses is a wooden one, just outside Harbergsalmending, for smaller steamers; passengers arriving with the larger one must land in boats.

Bergen is a city of 33,000 inhabitants. She am long been an Episcopal residence The city is built on both sides of the Vangen, towards the small and the large Lungegaards water. In the latter it has increased vigorously in the past five years. In the course of centuries the city has suffered repeatedly from confiagrations, from 1198, when the "Bagler" (a hostile party) set fire to the town, till the year 1855. The most destructive fire was in 1702, when almost the whole city was reduced to ashes. The new quarters of the city are built in the modern style; the st cets straight and , wide. The ancient part of the city bears, on the other hand, a kind of old-fashioned stamp Most of the houses are of wood, with gables projecting into the street. The streets are narrow, tortuous and steep, some of them precipitous even. Part of of Bergen is built upon slopes of th Floffjeed, which gives to the city a most picturesque appearance. As a protection against fire, there are several squares, or rather open plats of ground, the "Almendinger," as they are called. From Skandsen, some distance up the mountain, we get an excellent view of the city. Bergen is, on the whole, a lively city, remarkable for the strongly marked character of its inhabitants, and their peculiar costumes; but many of the interesting reminiscences of Hauseati life are fast fading away. Many national costumes from the adjacent fjords may be daily seen in the streets of the city.

culated at 70 inches. How they Vote out in Utah.

The rainy climate of Bergen is known

few understand why, for the Mormon dare not vote against the Mormon ticket, mercial Hall of their own on dock, with and hence all freedom of franchise is blotted out. It is a fact that many Mor. ing more than a century these members | mone have been cut off from the Church of the Hanseatic League reaped undis- for voting the Gentile ticket. Every bears the same number, which effectually reveals just how he votes. When polls close, the ballots are not counte bar of chance or mere force. It is an endord. Since then the trade of the by the inspectors of elections, but are appeal from the reason and conscience city present into the hands of sent scaled to the Probate Judge, who, dock was purchased by a citizen his lelsure, and in some weeks announces the result. Of course, under such a system, the Church can always win.

EMPTY-HEADED POP.

"Nell, what is Walter Grantley coming sere for every evening! I hope you are not encouraging him in any attentions he may pay you."

"Why should I not encourage him, Uncle Charles! I respect and like him.' "Respect him! a walking tailor's adrertisement! An empty-headed top!" "You are severe, Uncle Charles. Mr.

Grantley dresses well, but with no more attempt at display than any young man of his age and appearance is justified in doing. And he is by no means emptyheaded. He has read much, has seen the world at home and strong, and converse well, far better than any other gentleman who visits here."

"Humph! All of which means that e has succeeded in fascinating you. I expect you to marry, Nell. You cannot waste all your young life with an old fellow like me. But I would like to see you the wife of a solid man-a good business man, one able to carry on my business when I am dead-a man like James Nelson."

Ellen Baldwin kept a profound silence. her eyes fastened upon her sewing.

"I know he is not handsome, and is nearly forty. His clothes are not made in the latest fashion, and he is sometimes rough in speech. But he is a thorough business man, able to take care of your fortune and even to increase it. He would make the best of husbands, and, Nell, he loves you."

"Not at all, Uncle Charles. Mr. Nel son has done me the honor of proposing with the matter. And I neither like him nor trust him."

"Not trust him! Way, Well, he has almost entire control of the warehouse! I have gradually left everything to him. Not trust James Nelson! You must be

Mr. Baldwin looked at his niece with glistening eyes. As she was entirely independent of his control, rich by right of an inheritance from her father. though his own companion for nine years, this marked defiance of his wither touched him deeply. He was a selfmade man, lacking refinement, not well educated, but with a money making especity, and he had the too common contempt for young men who, like Walter Grantley, college graduates, and paid attention to dress, to looks, to the

niceties of etiquette and conversation. "You know, Nell, he said, after a m: ment of silence, "that I have only your

interest at heart." "I do not need to be told that," his niece said, warmly. "Have you not been father and mother to me since my own parents died? My hope is that knowing I love Walter, you will also learn to respect and like him. He labors under the disadvantage of wealth, having independent means, but he was in business for a long time before a legacy from his grandfather gave him sufficient employment in managing the real estate and stocks in which it was invested. Try to like him, Uncle Charles, for my

"Well, I will try. But I wish it was James. I could like him without trying."

Not long after this conversation, while her own heart was happy in love and her uncle's kindness, Nellie saw that a change had come over Mr. Baldwin. He had always been a genial man, with kindly impulses, friends with the world, proud of the prosperity that was the work of his own hands, but he became very grave and quiet, even sad, absorbed in papers, and evidently deeply troubled. Nell worried over the change but waited to know the cause.

The knowledge came one evening when Walter Grantley was making a far and wide; the annual rainfall is catwas trying to be friends with the young man, and that he was succeeding was proved by his speaking in his presence. "Bad news. Nell." he said beavi'v. "I

"You, Uncle Charles!"

Nell's arms were around his neck while his hand was taken in a cordial

"But it is," was the broken rep'y: "if

in a few days, the old house of Baldwin must go into beakruptcy."

said Nell. "God bless the child! Do you think that I will touch that! No. no! I am past seventy, and if I must go down, I will not drag your young life with me. But I can't understand it all. Everything some to have goes on well and yet we

cannot meet our obligations." It was late in the evening when they "Uncle Charles is very ill. He wishes not possens to one you. Can you come! Man. | slowe I could easy it over all the fair! I should be manny to substant The Van West wooden mills at Van In answer to the summone, Walter certies of business."

was seen at the beliefe of the invalid. "He it so you will. I am gaining in He was very Ill, gradually losing control strongth every day. We will have o p- of his own thoughts, but he seemed to we wish Walter to exemine his business. By home, Walter! There is your question

a great effort he wrote a paper appoint- for all, and I cannot hope to be her ing the young man his representative | many years." until he was better, and before noon detirium beld him fast. For many long days Nell scarcely left the sick room, daughter." save for a few burried interviews with Walter. The old man exhausted, by his business, after years of comparative idle- "Baldwin and Grantley."

ness, lay between life and death, fightwhen the raving was over and he knew Nell again, he lav in a state of pitiable weakness, unable to keep up a settled train of thought for two minutes together -and still in danger of sinking into a beartily: death sleep.

Walter came often at night to take Nell's place in the sick room, and gave noble fellow, that Walter of yours, and her some hours of sorely needed rest, and friends were plenty to he'p in nursing. Still, it was more than six weeks after the evening when he opened his heart to Walter Grantley, before Mr Baldwin seemed to remember his busi ness perplexities. But one night, when all the household slept, the invalid, seeing Walter seated beside him, said in a low weak voice:

"Is the warehouse closed?" "Closed! No. indeed. Business w never more prosperous."

"But how?" "Are you able to hear about it? You have been very ill, and must be patient. Will it not be enough to-night to know

that all is going on well!" "I am stronger than you think. Tell me how you saved the old ship from

"I took control at once, as you gave me authority to do. Before my grandfather's death, and the legacy that made it unnecessary for me to work. I was book-keeper in a large warehouse similar to yours, for six years, and had a knowledge of the business. An exami nation of your books soon convinced me that they had been falsified to a frightful extent, and that checks drawn upon your bank, in your name, had been used for other purposes than the payment of the obligations of the business."

"How could that be! James Nel on atone had signed checks."

"Exactly so; and James Nelson had cen systematically defrauding you for about fifteen years." "Impossible!"

"Quite true. When he found I was earching the matter to the pottom he ocketed his ill-gotten gains and abthe order for pursuit, I let him go."

"But the money? How can all be going on well if he has taken it with him! There was a deficiency of thirty thousand dollars for immediate obliga-

"And having this sum idle in the back took the liberty of investing in your

"You threw in your fortune to help a sinking ship!"

"The ship was not sinking, but fairly affoat, and I consider the money well invested; I have long wanted to buy s partnership in a business I understand; naving no love for an idle life, and I hope you will not repay this loan, but allow it to give me the right to help you get in business. There is an opening even now, that only needs a little capital to largely increase the business, and I

waited for your authority to purchase it." The old man's eyes sparkled as Walter clearly explained the nature of the proposed enlargement of the warehous

"It had been Mr. Neison's policy to keep all such opportunities hidden from you." Walter said, "knowing that such alterations would involve such an examination of the books as would expose his frauds. But there is no need call. True to his promise, Uncie Charles | now to fear to open the books for any

"If you will. You know what is the dearest wish to my beart, Mr. Baldwin. I tove Nell, and I am tully able to give her a home as luxurious as your own. githout touching her own fortune. I know that you have thought me a drone in the world's hive, unworthy of the love the hope of wisning your approval has been my great stimulus in the efforts I | floreral assignmenty engage have made regarding your perplexition, Italian place in Harmeying hetween a I have taken no stees that will not beer body of 1,000 insurgents and 4,000 full investigation. I have ridden you of Turks. The first was fought on the 1886. "There is my money, Uncle Charles," a rother who was running you under ult., near Klepevitza, and two or the guice of friendship, and I meet meets followed on the 19th and 20th a

"Nellie and a right to he your one at saiders to mise that are young and tage of your experie your ship through this steem, but I am seed your in uno manage to suppose that

they have. Let Zell stop in her old

Rates of Advertising.

ures will be gives.

"I will never sak her to leave you. I

"Heaven bless you for all! My first care shall be to settle the new partnerunwonted anxiety and application to ship, and we will have a sign pointed,

"But you are weary now. Sleep while ing a violent attack of fever. Even I sit here and dream of my own hapi-

> And is the morning, when Walter told Neltie all, she bent over her uncle to whisper her happiness, and hear him say

> "I shall got well fast Well. will have a grand wedding. He to a never again will I call him an empty-

> > Mysterious Influences.

Persons sometimes feel remarkably well-the appetite is vigorous, eating is a joy, digestion vigorous, sleep sound, with an alacrity of Body and an exhilaration of spirits which altogether throw a charm over life that makes us pleased with everybody and everything. Next week, to-morrow, in an hour, a marvelous change comes over the spirit of the dream; the sunshine has gone, clouds portend, darkness covers the face of the great deep, and the whole man, body and soul, wilts away like a flower without water in midsummer.

When the weather is cool and clear and bracing, the atmosphere is full of electricity; when it is sultry and moist and without sunshine, it holds but a small amount of electricity, comparatively speaking, and we have to give up what little we have, moisture being a good conductor; thus, in giving up instead of receiving more, as we would from the cool, pure air, the change is too great, and the whole man languishes. Many become uneasy under these circumstances; "they can't account for it:" hey imagine that evil is impending and resort at once to tonics and stimulants. The tonics only increase the appetite without imparting any additional power to work up the additional food, thus giving the system more work to do, instead of less. Stimulants seem to give more strength; they wake up the circulation, but it is only temporarily, and unless a new supply is soon taken, the system runs further down than it would have done without the stimulatin Lence it is in a worse conditition then if pape had been taken. The better course would be to rest, take nothing but cooling fruits and berris and melone, and some acid drink when thirsty, adding, if desired, some cold bread and butter: the very next morning will bring a welcome change.—Hall's Journal of Houlth.

POREIGN NEWS

Pive thousand Turkish troops have started for Nesch, on the frontier of Servia. The Servians are throwing up extensive earthworks.

The Municipal Court of Berlin has entenced the editor of the Germann, an Ultramontane journal, to five months' imprisonment, for having published an article fasulting to the Chancellor, and inciting a disobedience of the laws.

Dispatches from the South give accounts of troubles between the whites and negroes at Friar's Point, Musicalppi. On the 5th of October it is stated the negroes threatened to burn the place. At latest accounts great excitement pre-

A telegram from Copenhagen says anguinary riots have occurred at Stocksolm, Sweden, between the militia and the police. The militis stormed the police station, wounding a number of no. homen. Some of the militia were also wounded. The Life Guards and Home Guards were summoned from the Costle before order was restored. The cause of the trouble is not given.

King Alfonso opened the Madrid University, October 1st, with a speach in the course of which he said: I recogsize the fact that circumstances are ifficult. Education and calleb can alone regenerate Spain and restore man, not fit to be trusted peace. It is painful to me to one the

Broplette. The insurante less of more while the loss of the Turks is esti-